

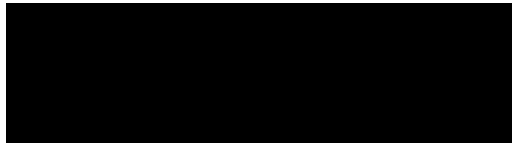
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U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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U.S. Citizenship
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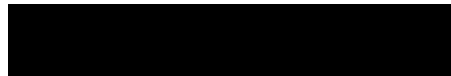


Office: VERMONT SERVICE CENTER

Date:

IN RE:

Applicant:



APPLICATION: Application for Temporary Protected Status under Section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. §1254

ON BEHALF OF APPLICANT: SELF-REPRESENTED

INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision of the Administrative Appeals Office in your case. All documents have been returned to the office that originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

Robert P. Wiemann, Director
Administrative Appeals Office

DISCUSSION: The application was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Administrative Appeals Office on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The applicant is a native and citizen of Honduras who is seeking Temporary Protected Status (TPS) under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (the Act), 8 U.S.C. § 1254.

The director determined that the applicant failed to submit evidence to establish that she was eligible for filing after the initial registration period from January 5, 1999 to August 20, 1999. The director, therefore, denied the application.

On appeal, the applicant claims that she established a residence in the United States before December 30, 1998, and that she has "been physically present from the present date." She states that she is the wife of a Salvadoran who has been granted temporary protected status, but that the documentation she is submitting is in her maiden name. The applicant submits additional evidence of her residence in the United States.

Section 244(c) of the Act, and the related regulations in 8 C.F.R. § 244.2, provide that an alien who is a national of a foreign state designated by the Attorney General is eligible for temporary protected status only if such alien establishes that he or she:

- (a) Is a national, as defined in section 101(a)(21) of the Act, of a foreign state designated under section 244(b) of the Act;
- (b) Has been continuously physically present in the United States since the effective date of the most recent designation of that foreign state;
- (c) Has continuously resided in the United States since such date as the Attorney General may designate;
- (d) Is admissible as an immigrant except as provided under section 244.3;
- (e) Is not ineligible under 8 C.F.R. § 244.4; and
- (f)
 - (1) Registers for TPS during the initial registration period announced by public notice in the Federal Register, or
 - (2) During any subsequent extension of such designation if at the time of the initial registration period:
 - (i) The applicant is a nonimmigrant or has been granted voluntary departure status or any relief from removal;
 - (ii) The applicant has an application for change of status, adjustment of status, asylum, voluntary departure, or any relief from removal which is pending or subject to further review or appeal;

(iii) The applicant is a parolee or has a pending request for reparole; or

(iv) The applicant is a spouse or child of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant.

- (g) Has filed an application for late registration with the appropriate Service director within a 60-day period immediately following the expiration or termination of condition described in paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

Continuously physically present means actual physical presence in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous physical presence in the United States by virtue of brief, casual, and innocent absences as defined within this section.

Continuously resided means residing in the United States for the entire period specified in the regulations. An alien shall not be considered to have failed to maintain continuous residence in the United States by reason of a brief, casual and innocent absence as defined within this section or due merely to a brief temporary trip abroad required by emergency or extenuating circumstances outside the control of the alien.

Persons applying for TPS offered to Hondurans must demonstrate that they have continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998, and that they have been continuously physically present in the United States since January 5, 1999. On May 11, 2000, the Attorney General announced an extension of the TPS designation until July 5, 2001. Subsequent extensions of the TPS designation have been granted with the latest extension valid until January 5, 2005, upon the applicant's re-registration during the requisite time period.

The record reflects that the applicant filed her TPS application on July 3, 2002. In a notice of intent to deny dated December 12, 2002, the applicant was requested to submit evidence to establish that she had continuously resided in the United States since December 30, 1998, and that she had been continuously physically present in the United States since January 5, 1999. The applicant also was requested to submit evidence to establish that she was eligible for filing after the initial registration period from January 5, 1999 to August 20, 1999. The applicant, in response, submitted evidence of her residence in the United States, a copy of her marriage certificate, and a copy of an Employment Authorization Card for her spouse. On April 14, 2003, the director determined that the applicant had failed to establish her eligibility for late registration and denied the application.

Aliens applying under the provisions for late initial registration must prove that they are eligible because during the initial registration period of January 5, 1999 through August 20, 1999, they fell within the provisions described in paragraph (f)(2) above.

On appeal, the applicant states that she is eligible for late registration because she is the spouse of an alien who is a current TPS registrant. While the evidence of record confirms that the applicant's husband was granted TPS, the evidence she submitted shows that the applicant was not married until February 20, 2001. In order to be eligible for late registration, the qualifying relationship must have existed during the initial registration period. 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Since the applicant, during the initial registration period, was not the spouse of an alien currently eligible to be a TPS registrant, she is not eligible for late registration.

The applicant has not established that she has met the qualification for late registration and to overcome the findings of the director pursuant to 8 C.F.R. § 244.2(f)(2). Consequently, the director's conclusion that the applicant had failed to establish eligibility for late registration will be affirmed.

The burden of proof is upon the applicant to establish that she meets the requirements enumerated above and is otherwise eligible under the provisions of section 244 of the Act. The applicant has failed to meet this burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.